# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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jan6:65.

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April 29th, 1864.—ft.

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This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.
ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager

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April 1, 186—tf.


## Original Poetry.

FOR THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

### THE ASSASSINATION.

Great God! and has it come to this;
In this Thy "chosen land,"
That "Thine annointed's" stricken down
By an assassin's hand?
Oh! why not for his righteousness,
Stretch forth Thine arm to save
His country's saviour to the same,
And shield him from the grave?

Well might the sun withdraw in shame,
And darkness reign supreme,
And Nature in her anguish shriek
Before the atrocious scene:
'Tis but the crucifixion o'er;
He for his country stood,
But now, alas! his only thought
Is baptized in his blood.

Just when the light begins to dawn,
When treason's voice grows dumb,
When dastard criminals stand appalled,
And traitor hordes succumb,
He like the pioneer of old;
The head of Israel's host,
When just in view of Canaan's land
Has yielded up the ghost.

But now, redeemed and disenthralled,
The Nation stands to-day,
Cured of the cankering—festering sore—
The curse which on it lay,
And as Regeneration's stream
Flowed from the Saviour's side
So now is FREEDOM's golden fruit
Sealed in a crimson tide.

'Tis well, oh God, thy purpose good;
Thy son for sinners died—
Blest Saviour! on the accursed tree
"Thy will be done" He cried.
So let us bow to thy decree,
And with Thine Eternal Son,
Although deep sorrow rends our hearts,
Exclaim "THY WILL BE DONE."

W. J. M.

## Select Story.

### TRYING AN EXPERIMENT.

"A girl! My dear Carry what are you thinking of?"

Peter Carver pushed his chair abruptly back from the table, and surveyed the faded little face on the opposite side of the tea tray with a gaze of innocent astonishment.

Faded enough, now, though she was barely twenty-seven, you would hardly have believed how fresh and pretty Carry Carver had been on her wedding day, with cheeks like newly opened quince blossoms, and lips like a strawberry. Seven years of matrimony had dimmed the pink and scarlet, and stolen the light elasticity of the step. Her husband saw the change, but somehow he supposed that all women faded just so. "They were frail things at best, not much better than a piece of washed-out calico." And so Mr. Carver dismissed the subject from his powerful mind.

"There is so much to do Peter, and the children demand so much of my time and attention," pleaded the meek wife, winking back two bright drops that began to sparkle ominously under the eyelids.

"I tell you what, Mrs. Carver, if I were manager in this household, things would happen very differently."

"I have no doubt of it," said Carry, very quietly.

"There's no earthly reason," went on Mr. Carver, ignoring the sarcastic meaning of her tone, "why the work shouldn't be done and you dressed and enjoying yourself, cultivating your mind, or something, at eleven o'clock every morning that we live. Washing up a few dishes—sweeping a room or two—brushing the children's hair—what does it all amount to? Why, my dear, don't you see the folly of asking for a servant to help you do nothing at all?"

Carry rose to her feet, as near being in a passion as her gentle nature ever came—a state that reminded you of a white dove with its feathers indignantly ruffled up.

"Peter you have no right to speak so, when you have no practical knowledge of the subject."

"Any man knows what housekeeping amounts to," returned Peter, drawing up the strings of his purse with a jerk.—"There's not a bit of science in it—a mere knack."

Carry stood watching her husband as he brushed his hat, buttoned up his overcoat and slowly sauntered out of the room. She did not cry, she did not slam the breakfast dishes, nor bite her lips, nor clench her teeth as some women would have done under similar circumstances; she merely sat down and bowed her head on the table, crushed and weary and sick at heart, feeling as some poor heathen devotee may be supposed to feel after the wheel of Juggernaut has rolled over it, overwhelming sense and reason, and volition itself under the iron weight. Poor Carry! how many wives have fallen under Juggernaut besides you!

"This will never do," she said, at length, rising slowly. "Slow death—slavery worse than that bound with chains! I must find some escape from this bondage before it undermines life and health, and leave my little ones motherless!"

The morning sunshine crept down the pale green wall paper, sprinkling drops of gold on the few little geraneum plants that Peter called "a waste of time," and lay in noon-splendor on the carpet, and still Carry Carver stood there thinking—thinking.

* * * * * * *

"Carry! Wife! Aren't you going to get up this morning? It is half past seven, and the—"

"I cannot, Peter," groaned Carry, turning her face away from the light. "I am suffering such dreadful pain in that foot I sprained last night. I wish you would reach me the camphor bottle and some fresh bandages."

"I am sorry, Carry. I hope it isn't very painful," said Peter, making a dive at the pomatum pot instead of the camphor bottle. "But what the deuce is a fellow to do for his breakfast? Tommy and Pet are sailing their shoes in the wash-basin, and the fires are all out. Suppose I send over for Mrs. Simmons to come over and help round a bit?"

"Mrs. Simmons has gone to visit her daughter," answered Carry, faintly.

"Well, what shall I do?"

"You must take charge of the housekeeping yourself, Peter," said Carry, hiding a smile in the folds of her pillow. "It's only for a day or two, and I don't know of any help you can obtain. It won't be much, you know, with your ideas of system."

"That's true," said Peter somewhat encouraged. "Anybody could get a breakfast couldn't he?"

"Oh! certainly. But, Peter—"

"Yes, my dear."

"Please darken the room and keep the children away, and don't speak to me, if you can help it. I have such a racking headache, and the least excitement almost drives me wild."

Peter shut the door with great caution, and went down stairs on a creaking tiptoe. As he passed the nursery a duet of voices chimed shrilly on his ears—

"Papa! papa! we are not dressed."

"Dress yourselves then, can't you?" said Mr. Carver, pausing.

"Pet is too little to dress herself," said Tommy, loftily; "and mamma always dresses me."

"Where are your shoes?"

"I don't know," said Tommy, with his finger in his mouth.

"I know," said Pet, aptly revenging herself for the hit at her dimunitive proportions "Tommy dropped them out of the window."

"Tommy is a bad boy," said the vexed pater-familias, crawling under the bed for sundry little stockings that had been thrown there, apparently, as balls. "Where are the clothes?"

"In the bureau," answered the child.

"But where?"

"I don't know."

Crash went a fancy bottle of cologne off the table, as Tommy groped for his elastic garters, and bang fell Mrs. Carver's rose-wood writing desk to the floor, bursting off the frail hinges, and scattering pens, envelopes and postage stamps far and wide! Pet pounced upon the ruins like a vulture on the battle-field, while Tommy burst into a loud wail.

Mr. Peter Carver was an affectionate father in a general way, but human nature could not endure all this. He promptly gave his adhesion to Solomon's wisdom by administering brisk personal chastisement. Tom roared, and Pet joined in with a treble scream of sympathy.

"I never saw such children in my life!" said the chagrined parent. "It would take one person's whole time to keep them out of mischief."

And he bundled the two little creatures miscellaneously into whatever articles came uppermost, rending off strings and fracturing button-holes in frantic desperation.

"There! Now, see if you can behave yourselves while I get breakfast."

"Papa," snivelled Tommy, "you have buttoned my frock in front instead of behind, and Pet has not had her face washed."

"I can't attend to you now," said Mr. Carver, banging the door with a sigh of relief. "Children are a great trial; I never realized it before."

The kitchen range looked black and cheerless enough as he stood staring helplessly at it.

"I don't know much about making a fire," he pondered; "but I suppose a newspaper and a lot of kindling are about the right thing, with a few shovelfuls of coal on top. Bless me! there's nothing you can't reduce to theory."

But the fire obstinately refused to burn, setting theoretical perfection utterly at defiance, although Mr. Carver opened the oven doors alternately, and drew out all the dampers he could spy.

"Confound the fire!" said Mr. Carver, wiping his wet forehead with the stove-cloth "it won't go. I'll have a blaze of kindling, and fry the breakfast on that."

He seized an oleaginious ham, carving several thick slices which he transferred deftly to a gridiron, and then, elated with his success, broke several eggs over the ham.

"Bless me, how they run!" he ejaculated rather puzzled. "But I know I am right; because if the eggs don't cook on the ham how the deuce do they come there? I wonder why this coffee don't boil. I'll stick in a few more kindlings—that's the idea. There are the children crying up stairs—hungry, I suppose. I do believe they do nothing but eat and cry. Here—Pet, Tommy—come here, and I'll give you some bread and molasses."

While the little creatures were gradually becoming hopelessly sticky and begrimed on the kitchen floor, Mr. Carver rushed to attend the peremptory summons of the milk man.

"How much milk? I don't know—a quart I suppose. Fine morning, Mrs. Gray" he said, bowing chivalrously to a lady who was tripping down the street, and adding, sotto voice, "but I don't see anything to laugh at in the remark. Some women are always giggling."

"Papa," said Pet, innocently looking up, "your nose is all black with charcoal."

"You look so funny, papa," said Tommy "with that big towel pinned round you."

Mr. Carver turned scarlet—this was the mystery of Mrs. Grey's uncontrollable amusement.

"A man can't cook and keep himself clean," said he pettishly.

Then he remembered with a remorseful pang, how white Carry's collars and cuffs always were, and how spotless and pure her morning wrappers invariably looked. And he sat down, tired and spiritless, to a repast of half cooked meat and liquid mud, by courtesy termed coffee.

"Stuff," he ejaculated, throwing the coffee spitefully into the sink. "I wonder how Carry did it I'm sure it seemed easy enough. Now, I suppose I have got to wash these dishes."

He looked despairingly around at the chaos that reigned in the kitchen.

"Nine o'clock, as I live—and nothing done. Well, I see very plainly there's no office for me to-day. Now, then, what is wanting?"

"The clothes for the wash, please, sir?" said a little girl courtesying humbly at the door.

"Up stairs and down stairs, and in my lady's chamber" went Peter Carver, laying hands on whatever he considered proper prey for the wash-tub, rummaging in bureau drawers, upheaving the contents of trunks, and turning wardrobes inside out for a mortal hour before he had completed the requisite search. The kitchen was empty when he returned.

"Where are the children?" was his first alarmed thought, expressing himself unconsciously in words.

"I saw them go out of the door, please, sir," said the little girl.

"Was it long ago?"

"No sir—not very; it might be fifteen minutes."

Peter rent off the towel wherewith he had girdled himself, and set off hot haste after the missing ones. The July sun was beginning to glow intensely in the heavens, the pavements reflected the ardent shine with tenfold heat, and poor Peter Carver was nearly melted into nothingness ere he espied, in the train of a hand-organ and monkey, his hopeful son and heir, with Pet following, both nearly unrecognizable from dust, perspiration and molasses.

"Come home, this instant, you little wretches!" ejaculated Peter, quite forgetting in his rage the emolument precepts inculcated as the parents' guide, and lavishing a shower of not very caressing words on his offspring, as he promptly arrested them.

Neither of them would walk—in fact, the little wanderers were far too weary. So Mr. Carver mounted one on each arm and carried them, limber and unresisting, through the streets.

"Good day, Mr. Carver," said Judge Mason, with rather a surprised look; "have you been out for a walk?"

Peter thought of his dripping face and hatless head, and looked at the dirty scions of his race, ere he answered, sheepishly enough—

"Yes—that is, I have taken a little exercise."

A little! It seemed that every acquaintance he mustered on his bowing list made a point of meeting him on that particular morning, of all others, and his confusion and mortification were acute in the extreme ere he reached home, tired, panting and breathless, as the clock struck eleven!

"I'll have a nurse for you, my young friends, before the world is a day older," he said, grinding his teeth with impotent wrath as he deposited Pet and Tommy on the floor, and went weary about his household duties.

"How are you now, Carry?" he said, about an hour afterwards, throwing himself into a chair by her bedside, and fanning himself with the newspaper he had laid there that morning.

"About the same, dear. How does the housekeeping get along?"

"It don't get along at all."

"Is dinner ready?"

"Dinner!" echoed Peter, in a sort of dismayed tone; "why, I haven't got through with breakfast yet!"

"But it is twelve o'clock."

"I don't care if it is twenty-five o'clock—a man can't do forty things at once."

"Yet," remarked Carry, quietly, "you would scarcely have remarked the force of that remark, as coming from me, if my meals were not punctual to a minute."

Mr. Carver began to whistle.

"Where are the children?" asked his wife.

"In bed. They were too much for me; so I undressed them and put them to bed, to get them out of the way."

"Poor things!" said Carry.

"Poor me, I should think," said Mr. Peter Carver, irately. "I had quite enough to do without them. I have broken the plates and scalded my leg with a kettle of boiling water, and melted off the nose of the tea-pot, and lost my diamond ring in the ash barrel, end cut my fingers with the carving knife already. Is not that enough?"

"I should think so," smiled Carry. "Have you looked after the pickles and baked fresh pies?"

"No."

"Nor blackened the range, nor cleaned the knives, nor scrubbed up the kitchen floor?"

"No!"

"Nor made the beds, nor swept the chambers, nor dusted the parlors, nor polished the windows, nor heard the childrens' lessons, nor taken care of the canary birds, nor—"

"Stop! for mercy's sake, stop!" ejaculated Mr. Peter Carver, tearing wildly at his hair. "You don't mean to say that all you do all these things every day?"

"I do most certainly—and long before twelve o'clock. And yet you wonder that I am not dressed and cultivating my mind before eleven."

"I'm a donkey," said Peter Carver, with charming candor.

"And you say," persisted the merciless Carry, "that a child of ten years old could do the work of this family; you declare that were you manager things would be altogether different."

"So they would," admitted Peter; "but I don't know that the difference would be an improvement."

"Do you wonder that I am weary and worn out, and that I feel the necessity for some assistance?"

"My dear Carry," said Peter, penitently, "I have been a brute. I'll have a cook and a nurse and a chambermaid here, just as soon as I can possibly obtain them—you shall be a drudge no longer."

Carry's soft eyes filled with tears as her husband bent over to press a kiss on her lips before he went down stairs to resume his domestic avocations.

A few minutes afterwards the unskilled cook was scorching his whiskers over a gridiron, which alarmed him by suddenly blazing up into his face, without the least premonitory symptom, when a light step crossed the kitchen floor, and a little hand took the handle of the gridiron from his grasp.

"I release you from duty, sir," smiled the wife. "My ankle is better now."

"I say, Carry?"

"Well."

"Tell the truth now. Wasn't that ankle business a little exaggerated, just to give me a lesson?"

"Don't you think the lesson was needed?"

He put back the brown hair with a loving touch—and she knew that her days of trial and trouble were over.

## Miscellaneous.

### DURATION OF LIFE.

The average duration of life of man in civilized society is about thirty-three and a third years. This is called a generation, making three in a century. But there are certain localities and certain communities of people where this average is considerably extended. The mountaineer lives longer than the lowlander; the farmer than the artisan; the traveler than the sedentary; the temperate than the self-indulgent; the just than the dishonest. "The wicked shall not live out half his days," is the announcement of Divinity. The philosophy of this is found in the fact, that the moral character has a strong power over the physical; a power much more controlling than is generally imagined. The true man conducts himself in the light of Bible precepts; is temperate in all things; is "slow to anger;" and on his grave is written: "He went about doing good." In these three things are the great elements of human health; the restraint of the appetites; the control of the passions; and that highest type of physical exercise, "going about doing good." It is said of the eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, that the labor and pains he took to go and see personally the objects of his contemplated charities, so that none of them should be unworthily bestowed, was of itself almost the labor of one man, and he attended to his immense banking business; in fact he did too much, and died at sixty. The average length of human life, of all countries, at this age of the world, is about twenty-eight years. One-quarter of all who die do not reach the age of seven; one-half die before reaching seventeen; and yet the average of life of "Friends," in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1860, was nearly fifty-six years, just double the average life of other people. Surely this is a strong inducement for all to practice for themselves, and to inculcate it upon their children day by day, that simplicity of habit, that quietness of demeanor, that restraint of temper, that control of the appetites and propensities, and that orderly, systematic, and even mode of life, which "Friends'" discipline inculcates, and which are demonstrably the means of so largely increasing the average of human existence.

Reasoning from the analogy of the animal creation, mankind should live nearly an hundred years; that law seeming to be, that life should be five times the length of the period of growth; at least, the general observation is, that the longer persons are growing, the longer they live—other things being equal. Naturalists say:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A dog grows for | 2 | years, and lives | 8. | |
| An ox | " 4 | " | " | 16. |
| A horse | " 5 | " | " | 25. |
| A camel | " 8 | " | " | 40. |
| Man | " 20 | " should live | 100. | |

But the sad fact is, that only one man for every thousand reaches one hundred years. Still it is encouraging to know, that the science of life, as revealed by the investigations of the physiologists and the teachings of educated medical men, is steadily extending the period of human existence.

The distinguished historian Macaulay states that, in 1765, one person in twenty died each year; in 1850, out of forty persons, only one died. Dupin says, that from 1776 to 1843 the duration of life in France increased fifty-two days annually, for in 1781 the mortality was one in twenty-nine; in 1843, one in forty. The rich men in France live forty-two years on an average; the poor only thirty. Those who are "well-to-do-in-the-world" live about eleven years longer, than those who have to work from day to day for a living. Remunerative labor and the diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of life among the masses, with temperance and thrift, are the great means of adding to human health and life; but the more important ingredient—happiness—is only to be found in daily loving, obeying, and serving Him "who giveth us all things richly to enjoy."
—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

### HEINE.

Concerning this impassioned and erratic German poet, a writer observes: Heine's dramas and tragedies were the first windfall of his poetical imagination. Only twenty-three years old when he wrote them, he was then known as a young lyric poet, and a dreamer in whom passion had already begun to be an intolerable suffering, either ill-concealed by bitter irony, or marked by heartless defiance, yet giving him no truce. Germany was, therefore, taken by surprise, and wondered, as the world has wondered ever since, at so much audacity, so much fierce and reckless independence, and such a ready courage to carry his colors unfurled to the wind of every passing opposition in so young a man.

Yet the charm of Heine's writings is irresistible. They are so genuine, so simple, so truthful, frank and open-hearted, and moody, like the unguarded capriciousness of a child. His style is unique in its airy lightness, and in that exquisite music movement we call grace. Now strong, impassioned, and eloquent with the ardor of a heart aroused from its depths, then suddenly falling down to the softest flute-like notes of suavity, till the expression dies away in tears. For Heine lives in full in all he writes. We find him at every turn of the page, loving and suffering, with his unparalled mobility of nature, his rare qualities, his many vices; the man and the artist, such as nature fashioned in one of her most daring moods. Heine has no other hero but himself. When he takes us to the voluptuous, sun-embrowned Spain, or we follow him under the chilly gray sky of Scotland, lingering in Italy, or exiled in Paris, it is always his own tormented soul which he unveils to our gaze, and which we contemplate as the stage upon which are first enacted the tragical follies of his life. He tells us himself: "I have yearned for a pure ideal human love, and a found nothing but bitter hatred; so I sighed and I cursed."

That very confession of profound disappointment and of mournful sadness draws us so close to Heine, and at once creates between him and us a fast fellow-feeling of sympathy. His exceptional nature must remain above reach of our small conventional foot measure. He scorned restraints. Impulse was the only law he recognized, and pleasure the only divinity he worshipped; but we should remember that strong lights project strong shadows; besides we may admire the artist, if not the man, if words that make one of the most original and brilliant pages in modern literature.

It is mostly as a lyric poet that Heine has won an enduring place in the heart of the people. All his poems are songs, inexpressibly sweet and sad. Some have about them the plaintiff music of a lullaby, and make us drowsy and faint; others, on the contrary, sound like the wild wail of a storm breaking on desolate shores, with not even the flitting vision of a solitary sea bird. But all alike are marked with the same vivid imaginativeness, lightness of touch and fantastic humor. No man ever wrote like Heine. Too impressible for any great and sustained intellectual effort, he is so varied and versatile, so rapid in his flights from thought to sensation, and from criticism to pathetic tenderness, that his genius draws upon all the forces of our nature, and awakens to the full all its sensibilities.

His precision of touch is remarkable. Criticism with him is an intuition which guides him unerringly in his sketches of character, or his estimate of pictures and books. Unflinchingly independent of public opinion, he cared not for the frown of the malcontents who surrounded him. Literature and art richly opened their treasures to him; we know how delicately he has gathered the half hidden pollen out of every flower there.

### MISTAKES ON MATRIMONY.

There are two mistakes about it. One is that which Dr. Watts has sanctioned in his celebrated lyric, that souls were *paired* when sent into this world, and somehow have got mixed and jumbled up, scarcely any one getting his true counterpart, or having any chance of doing so; and that hence are the jarrings of the married state. many people lay off their miseries upon this mystic fatalism, and think, if they had only their true partners, they should have been supremely happy. Now the truth is, there are no persons but those regenerated or becoming so who can be brought into any intimate relation, least, of all the *most* intimate, without drawing out all the mutual points of repulsion in their character.

We are not sent into the world paired and nicely fitted to each other without any agency of our own; we are brought here with selfish natures to be subdued, and angelic natures to be unfolded from within; and this done through constant watchings, self-denials, and efforts. Let two persons, then, with hearts intensely natural, be brought together in the most sacred of all relations. They think they are matched. They are so. But it may be either for a draw game at self or for walking *æquis passibus*, on the heavenly road. If they begin in earnest a life of regeneration, internal evils, as they come successively into the consciousness, will be denied, and have all their jagged points filed off, and finally, will be cast out entirely; and whereas there union at first might have been only external, at length it may become so perfect, that for aught we know, they may only appear in the spiritual world, as Mr. T. L. Harris, says, like one person instead of two. At any rate they may become together a complete humanity halved and split in twain.

Or on the other hand, suppose a regenerate life does not begin, but selfish and worldly living rather. Then the jagged points of two selfish natures will begin to show themselves, and they will grow more protrusive, sharp and quickly, and make the disunion more and more complete. This will appear at first rather insensibly under externals, but will grow to a terrible reality. At first they will only wish to look at the moon through separate windows; but very soon it will be as Hood says, and they will want separate moons to look at; and, lastly there will be no moon, at all, for all the romance of life will have departed, and its soft silvery light will have gone out in total darkness.

The other mistake is that of supposing the happiest marriages must be a union of congenial tastes and pursuits. Just the opposite, we think is true. What does one want of another who is just like himself, and is not complementary of his own imperfect being? As Mr. Emerson puts it "they must be very two before they can be very one." The more two the better. Ideal men want practical wives, ideal wives want practical men; and then, the earth-side and the heaven-side of life are put together, it rounds it to a glorious completeness. But they must be put together by inter-penetration, and not by soldering; or, as Swedenborg says, they must be *conjoined and not adjoined.*

### PROFANITY.

The people of this land are certainly distinguished, to an extent unknown in other countries, except perhaps Great Britain, by profaneness. A stranger might infer from the tone of popular conversation, from the exclamations of excited individuals, from the clamors of anger and passion, that we acknowledge the Almighty for no other purpose than that we might have a name to swear by, or a convenient expletive to fill up the chasms of discourse. Profaneness is a sin the enormity of which the imagination cannot conceive, because no thought can compass the infinite excellencies of Him whose prerogative it is to be; who sits upon the circles of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; who stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in. That a puny creature of the dust, borne to-day and gone to-morrow, should have the audacity to pour contempt upon that glorious name which seraphs adore with rapture, is enough to astonish the heavens and convulse the earth. Yea, still more astonishing is that miracle of patience which endures the monsters, when one word would arm all nature against them, make the ground treacherous beneath them, heaven terrible above them, and hell ready to meet them at their coming. The magnitude of the sin cannot be exaggerated. It is enough to make the blood curdle, to think of the name of God bandied about as the bauble and plaything of fools, to point a jest, to season obscenity, and to garnish a tale. This offence cannot go unpunished. If there be a God, he must vindicate his own magesty and glory. There must be a period when all shall tremble before him; when every knee shall bow, and every heart shall do reverence. The sword of justice cannot always be sheathed, nor the arm of vengeance slumber. In the sight of angels, there can be no greater sin than that of profaneness. They know something of what God is. They fear that dreadful name, and their imaginations, lofty and expanded as they are, cannot measure the height and depth of that iniquity which can make light of so tremendous a being. It is the very spirit and core of all evil, the quintessence of ungodliness.—*American Messenger.*

### THE CHEERFUL VOICE.

The comfort and happiness of home and home intercourse, let me here say, depend very much on the kindly and affectionate training of the voice. Trouble, and care, and vexation will and must, of course, come; but let them not creep into our voices. Let only our kindly and happier feelings be vocal in our homes. Let them be so if for no other reason, for the little children's sake. These sensative little beings are exceedingly susceptible to the tones. Let us have consideration for them. They hear so much that we have forgotten to hear. For as we advance in years, our life becomes more interior. We are abstracted from outward scenes and sounds. We think, we reflect, we begin gradually to deal with the past as we have formerly vividly lived in the present. Our ear grows dull to external sound; it is turned inward, and listen chiefly to the echoes of past voices. We catch no more merry laughter of children. We hear no more the note of the morning bird. The brook, that used to prattle gaily to us, rushes by unheeded—we have forgotten to hear such things. But little children, remember, sensitive hear them all. Mark how, at every sound, the young child starts, and turns and listens! And thus with equal sensitiveness, does it catch the tones of human voices. How were it possible that the sharp and hasty word, the fretful and complaining tone, should not startle and pain, even depress, the sensitive little being whose harp of life is so newly and delicately strung, vibrating even to the gentle breeze, and thrilling sensitively ever to the tones of such voices as sweep across it? Let us be kind and cheerful-spoken, then, in our homes.—*Once a Month.*

THE TRUE WOMAN.—The true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adorations are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislative faculties are in making laws for her nurse; whose heart asks no other honor than a husband's love and adoration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well-fitting dresses, and who eschews rents and raveled edges; slip shod shoes and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low, and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds and rarely argues but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife we all dreamed of once in our lives— away in the distance!

"AXE-GRINDING."— This is a term borrowed from one of the most charming stories told by Benjamin Franklin. A little boy going to school was accosted by a man carrying an axe. The man calls the boy all kinds of pretty and endearing names, and induces him to enter a yard where there is a grindstone. "Now, my pretty little fellow" says he with the axe only turn that handle, and you'll see something pretty." The boy turns and turns and the man holds the axe to the stone and pours water over it until the axe is ground. Straightway he turns with strident voice and fierce gesture on the boy: "You abandoned little miscreant," he cries, "what do you mean by playing truant from school? You deserve a good thrashing. Get you gone sirrah, this instant!" "And after this," adds Franklin, "when anybody flattered me I always thought he had an axe to grind."

### THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

There are women who cannot grow old—women, who, without any special effort, remain always young and attractive. The number is smaller than it should be; but there is still a sufficient number to mark the wide difference between this class and the other. The great secret of this perpetual youth lies not in beauty, for some women possess it who are not at all handsome; nor in dress, for they are frequently careless in that respect, so far as mere arbitrary dictates of fashion are concerned; nor in having nothing to do, for these ever young women are always busy as bees, and it is very well known that idleness will fret people into old age and ugliness faster than overwork. The charm, we imagine, lies in a sunny temper, neither more or less—the blessed gift of always looking on the bright side of life, and stretching the mantle of charity over everybody's faults and failings. It is not much of a secret; but it is all that we have been able to discover; and we have watched such with great interest and a determination to report truthfully for the benefit of the sex. It is provoking that it is something which cannot be corked up and sold for fifty cents per bottle; but, as this is impossible, why, the most of us will have to keep on growing old and ugly and disagreeable as unsual.—*Jenny June.*

### COPPERHEAD RECORD.

The Copperheads are pretending to be rejoiced over the recent great successes of our troops, and some of them have the hardihood to say that they always expected that the rebellion would be put down by force of arms. Here is how much they expected it as declared by their National Convention:

"That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, AFTER FOUR YEARS OF FAILURE TO RESTORE THE UNION BY THE EXPERIMENT OF WAR, * * * * *justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities,*" etc.

And we also remember this:

"*Resolved*, That we believe *the further prosecution of the present war cannot result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our Constitution, as our fathers made it*, unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn."

Again on the 17th of June, 1863, the Copperhead Convention of Illinois resolved as follows;

*Resolved*, That *we are opposed to the further offensive prosecution of the war, as tending to subvert the Constitution and the Government* and entrailing upon this nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy."

All of which is respectfully submitted to those of our Democratic friends who are now rejoicing at the recent glorious victories, and over the flattering prospects ahead.

OPENING OF THE CANAL OF SUEZ.—The great work of the Suez Canal, undertaken and carried out by the French, has been opened for trafic, although not fully completed. On the 6th of April M. Lesseps, the contractor, was met in the city of Alexandria, Egypt, by one hundred and twenty gentlemen, representing the Chambers of Commerce and great trade centers of the Old and New Worlds who were delegated to witness the ceremonial of uniting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. He entertained them at a grand banquet, and the entire party set out the next morning for the Isthmus of Suez; so that we shall receive a report of the event in a day or two, and hear in a short time that the canal, which is now readily navigable by tugs and barks of thirty tons, has been deepened; so as to admit the largest seagoing vessels; and if so, the route to India around the Cape of Good Hope will generally be abandoned.

There is one view of this subject worthy of consideration. It is, the completion of this canal will insure the supremacy of France in the Mediterranean, and give an easy access to the East Indies for her powerful navy and immense military force should rupture take place with England. The press of the latter country has long considered this result, and often expressed its apprehension of its reality.

THE TRUE MAN.—He is above a mean thing. He can not stoop to mean fraud. Invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face, and another behind his back. If by action he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at his window, or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He encroaches on no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to tresspassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of its rights than win them thro' dishoner. He will eat honest bread. He insults no man. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. If he have rebuke for another, he is straightforward, open, manly, in short,

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.


## THE LATE COMPROMISES WITH THE REBELS.

The reader will smile at the above caption, and ridicule the idea of any sane man, great or small, insinuating that there was a compromise with any of the numerous rebel leaders in the late surrenders. The disposition to laugh, however, at such puerile and ridiculous stupidity, will not remove from our midst the impression endeavored to be created among the ignorant and credulous by certain unscrupulous partizans. It is a prominent article of the faith of the valiant and hapless leaders of the Copperhead Democracy of Bedford county, to maintain the very semblance of consistency to be a jewel. They believe that the desertion of an upro oted political principle would breed a lack of confidence in their disciples, which might lead to results involving the very existence of the Party, or its entire overthrow. This has been their dogmatic course for a number of years. We are happy to be able to tell them now, however, that this game is exhausted, that the people are becoming acquainted with the exploded dogmas which they have so long, and with so much hardihood, foisted upon them. The policy which has long been followed, that of making the people believe *any* thing, and *do* anything in the name of the Democracy, is about in the same stages of dissolution as the rebellion. Though it will take years to convince the leaders of this potent truth; they have been so long accustomed to misleading the masses, beliefing and deceiving them, and when they do settle down to facts and principles they will be as closely scrutinized and suspected by the intelligent of their own party, as the convict who has just returned from Cape Colony or Van Dieman's Land.

If we understand the term compromise, it means a mutual agreement to settle differences with concessions of claims by the parties. A mutual agreement without the consequences of fear, compulsion, or other unwilling motive. And we assert here without fear of contradiction, when an arrangement is entered into readily by a beaten party, to avoid a worse alternative, it is *no compromise*, it is a surrender. The word compromise has covered a multitude of sins, but no one has ever, until now, so roundly abused it. As an illustration of our idea, Gen. Lee asks Gen. Grant on what terms he will receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia. These are almost the precise words. Gen. Grant encloses his terms. Gen. Lee scrutinizes them closely. He sees that he not only surrenders himself and army, but Slavery, State Rights, Southern Confederacy, and everything *but life and private property*, but to save the *latter*, it must be done, the terms must be accepted. And this is a compromise, forsooth? How much like a compromise, indeed! The one contracting party asks for the terms upon which he will be *permitted* to surrender his army, the other dictates the terms upon which he will grant him life, and then the poor miserable toady, who has been unfortunate enough to have claimed at the outset of the rebellion, that our troubles could only be settled by compromise, for consistency, tells his ignorant and deluded followers that the SURRENDER was a COMPROMISE. The man who can be duped in this way, we have no doubt, will die a Copperhead, and he ought to.

## THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The capture of Jeff. Davis has been the principal excitement of the week. Full details will be found in this paper. With this capture ends the last remnant of the rebel government. For four long years this nation has contended for this consummation, with a singleness of purpose which has won for us the admiration of our enemies. And to-day we have the proud satisfaction of seeing upon our banners, in letters of living light, the triumph of our sacred cause. Heaven be praised! The valiant men and true, who have braved death for their country's salvation will soon return to the peaceavocations of life and all will go on again as "merry as a marriage bell." How cheering the thought. Oh America:

"There is no other land like thee,
No dearer shore,
Thou art the shelter of the free,
The home, the port of liberty,
Thou hast been, and shall ever be
Till time is o'er.
Ere I forget to think upon
My land, shall mother curse the son
She bore."

The capture of this noted character, whose name will be handed down to future generations as the most horrid ingrate that ever attempted parricide, will blast the hopes of every traitor throughout the world. And we are happy to say that the ridiculous caper cut by this fallen culprit at the time of his capture, is a fit *finale* to the slave-holders rebellion. The details will be read by his many adherents with mortification and shame and they will curse, with bitter oaths, the day they followed the lead of this man. We have heard men assert over and over again that the rebel President, like Hannibal, would administer his own potion, or die selling his life as dearly as possible. But alas, Jeff is only human, and his friends bad prophets. He will arrive in Washington in a few days, it is hoped, and he will be placed on trial for Treason or for being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln. It is quite probable that there is a rope in store for him. It should be a strong one, and our hope is that he will find the end of it.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.—The Court for the trial of the Washington assassination conspirators convened on Wednesday. The prisoners arraigned are Harold, Atzerot, Payne, Arnold, McLaughlin, Mudd, and Mrs. Suratt.—Each of the prisoners designated counsel but none appeared except the gentleman named by Dr. Mudd. The prisoners respectfully plead not guilty.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—President Johnson has signed the death warrant of Bowles, Mulligan and Hersey, leaders of the knights of the golden circle. They were tried at Indianapolis, and convicted of treasonable conspiracy. They are to be executed on the 19th inst.

## THE 7.30s AND THE END OF THE WAR.

The greatest war in modern history has ended in triumph. The country has demonstrated the vastness of its power. *We* knew it was great; *now* all the world knows it. Our neighbors across the water, who said our very greatness was our weakness—that we should never hold together—that we *must* fall to pieces, and very small pieces at that—*now* take off their hats and beg to assure us of their "most distinguished consideration." Verily? a young nation that can raise two millions of fighting men and two thousand millions of money, just for the asking, is worthy of being "considered." They told us we could not carry on the war six months without begging for loans in European markets. We *did* carry on such a war as they never dreamed of, for *four years*, and never asked for a dollar; and they now wish to buy our bonds at an advance of fifty per cent. over last year's prices. Government stocks are quoted as brisk and in demand, and well they may be, for the time will soon come when no more will be offered. The national expenses will soon be down to a peace footing, and, instead of a Treasury budget of nine hundred millions, Secretary McCulloch will ask us for about a third of that sum. And how much easier it will be to raise this in peace than in war! The millions of soldiers who have so long made it a business to destroy life and property will return to pursuits of industry, and the now ravaged fields will whiten with new harvests. Instead of reading every morning that so many miles of railroad have been *destroyed*, it will be that "so many new avenues to material wealth have been opened." The South itself will be compelled to bear its share of the burden it imposed on the country, and its cotton—so much greater than gold, and still so much less than king—will have no attribute of royalty but what it pays into the revenue. A tax on Southern cotton will be quite as easily collected as on Northern petroleum or manufactures, and besides the articles must be had—the world wants it.

It would take but a fraction of our property to pay the national debt; but if we do not pay a dollar of the principal in ten years, that fraction will be reduced one-half—by the development of the national resources. We shall doubtless wind up the war and square all accounts with a national debt of three thousand millions on about 18 per cent. of the present national wealth; but, according to its rate of increase (127 per cent.) from 1850 to 1860,—in 1875 this debt will be less than nine per cent. But our ability to pay the national debt needs no demonstration; but as some of us have looked upon the dark side, we may as well have a glance at the sunshine.

The national loans will soon be out of the market,—but for a short time the Government will need money to pay off the army and settle up the expenses of the war. Only about two hundred millions more of the second series of the 7-30 Loan remain to be taken, and when it is finally withdrawn, there is no doubt that it will rise to a handsome premium, and at the rate it is now going, some time within the next sixty days will see the last of this series. Mr. Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, announced in February "that the first two hundred millions of 7-30's will probably be taken in at par from three to four months"—but they *were* taken in less than two. So that parties who desire to invest at par in the U. S. Loan, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, and in three years, convertible into a 6-20 six per cent. gold interest bond should make their preparations accordingly. Many of the best financial authorities believe that the Government will be able to fund such portions of its debt, as it may not be ready to pay as it falls due, at 4½ per cent.

## THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The spirit of slavery—for that spirit was by no means confined to the slaveholding States—wrote the word "*white*" in the constitution of Pennsylvania, excluding an entire class of her citizens from the ballot box—a class, all of whom were natives of the country, and a large proportion of them worthy, intelligent, honest men—while foreigners, however ignorant, vicious and debased, utter strangers to the genius and spirit of our institutions, and incapable of understanding them even if they had tried, were, after a short delay, admitted to all the privileges of citizenship. We were going to say "after a short *probation*," but there was no probation about it. The question was not "Are you fit to be a citizen?" but, "How long have you been in the country?"

We say nothing against our laws of naturalization. Many good citizens have come in through that door, and we do not wish to see it shut; but we desire to unbar another door in our State, and restore to those of our citizens who, although not white, have proved themselves to be loyal, patriotic and brave, privileges which they once enjoyed, but of which they were unjustly deprived by the Conventional Convention of 1836. At that time well-dressed gentlemen and scholars united with coarse and brutal mobs to sustain slavery, and at that time it was agreed by the common consent of all these classes, representatives of the pulpit, the forum, the top-room and the brothel, that abolitionists should not talk, and that negroes should not vote.

But now, since abolitionists have regained the right to talk as much as they please and where they please; since William Lloyd Garrison has walked the streets of Charleston, and made speeches there, and since black men wear the livery of the nation, and battle valiantly in its defence, we say that in all fairness we must let them vote. When the right was taken away from them in Pennsylvania, the advocates of the measure contended that it was *expedient*; but even this miserable plea cannot be urged now. Let the word "white," therefore, be expunged from our State Constitution, and let it drift down among the cast-off barbarisms and follies of a by-gone era, along with that infamous judicial dictum, that a colored man "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect."

We do not say that the word LOYAL ought to be inserted in its stead in Pennsylvania; but there are plenty of States, in the constitutions of which it ought to be inserted; it would be a good word in all the border States, while in those which composed the late confederacy it is indispensible. This, of course, would admit all the colored men to the ballot-box, but it would exclude many white. This, it seems to us, is the dictate of reason, prudence and common sense; while to exclude an entire class, merely because they have not as white skins as the rest of us, can be referred to nothing but to a blind and slavish prejudice. Let us imagine that two men are pefore us—one has fought and bled in the service of his country, but his skin is black; the other's soul is black with treason, and hands red with the blood of his murdered countrymen; but his skin in white—which shall vote?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

# THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS!

### HE IS SURPRISED AT IRWINSVILLE, GA., ON THE 10th INST.

### HIS PERSONAL STAFF SECURED.

### THE REBEL POST-MASTER-GENERAL TAKEN.

### JEFF TRIES TO ESCAPE IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

### HIS IDEAS ON "MAGNANIMITY."

### WHAT MRS. DAVIS SAYS.

### A PAINFUL MISTAKE.

### The Ex-President to be brought directly to Washington.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 13.

*Maj. Gen. Dix:*—The following dispatch just received from Gen. Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff, by Col. Pritchard and the Michigan Cavalry, on the morning of the 10th inst., at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Georgia.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MACON, Ga., May 12, 1865—11 a. m.

*Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War;*—

I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, commanding 4th Michigan Cavalry, captured Jeff Davis and family, with Reagan, Post-Master-General; Col. Harrison, Private Secretary; Col. Johnson, A. D. C.; Col. Morris, Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hathaway and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Ga., 75 miles south-east of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 14.

*Maj. Gen. John A. Dix:*—The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Major Gen. Wilson.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

MACON, Ga., May 12—11 a. m.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:*

The following dispatch announcing the capture of Jeff Davis has just been handed me by Col. Minty, commanding Second Division:

HD. QRS., 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865.

*To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff Davis and family together with his wife, sisters and brother; his Postmaster-General, Reagan; his Private Secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. Johnson, Aid-de-Camp on Davis's Staff; Col. Morris Lubbeck, and Lieut. Hathaway; also several important names, and a train o five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lieut. Boutle wounded through the arm in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the 1st Winconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you, as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished.

It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are 75 miles out and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to night.

I have the honor, &c.,
B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry.

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade of McCooke's Division, and had been sent due east by Gen. Croxton, via. Dublin.

Col. Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha.

This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second Divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins.

Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the Rebel chiefs have been able to get through.

Breckinridge's son was captured on the night before last, 11 miles south of here.

Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-Gen.

MACON, GA., May 13—9:30 a. m.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton Sec. of War:*

Lieut. Col. Hardee, commanding the 1st Wisconsin has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Aligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville, to Irwinsville.

At Cumberlandville, Col. Harden met Col. Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan.

Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff Davis had not arrived.

From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men, and surrounded the camp before day.

Harden had camped, at 9 p. m. within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis.

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received.

The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once.

The race was a short one, and the Rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire.

He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden after the excitement was over that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hurt some of 'em."

Reagan behaves himself with dignity and resignation.

The party, evidently, were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.

## FROM EUROPE.

### *The Horrors Over the Assassination—A Great Sympathy Meetsng in London—Speeches by Prominent Englishmen—A Letter of Condolence to America from Austria.*

HALIFAX, May 10.—The steamship Asia has arrived, with Liverpool advices of April 30th.

SYMPATHY FROM THE PEOPLE OF LONDON.

LONDON, April 30.—On Saturday evening an immense public meeting convened, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St James' Hall, to express their feelings of grief and horror at the assasination of President Lincoln, and sympathy with the Government and people of the United States, and with Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and his family.

The galleries of the Hall were draped in black, and over the end gallery hung the American flag. The hall was crowded with an audience who manifested not merely warm admiration for the character and capacity of the late President, and sincere sympathy with the people of the United States in their loss, but their hearty approval of the great cause Mr. Lincoln represented. The platform contained an array of Parliamentary gentlemen and many leading citizens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present, a majority of whom were in mourning. Various resolutions were carried, not merely with unanimity, but with an intense feeling rarely seen at public meetings. The chair was occupied by Wm. Evans, president of the Emancipation Society. Messrs. Foster, Stansfield, Leathean, Taylor, Potter, Baxter, and Baines, members of Parliament, commenced the proceedings with expressions of their deep sympathy with the American Government and people, and their entire confidence in the Administration of President Johnson. The chairman was supported by twenty influential members of parliament and a large array of distinguished vice-presidents, representing every section of the community. Letters of sympathy were read from Sir Charles Lyell, Lord Houlton, and others. Wm. E. Foster, M. P., moved the first resolution: "That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murderous attack on Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and the United States Government and people the expression of its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence."

Mr. Foster said this was a time when the tie of blood binding Englishmen to Americans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and breadth of Europe, and especially possesses the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calamity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympathy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the future. He was confident in the belief they had so learned the lesson of common history that they could prove what strength a free and Christian people have to bear up against every blow like this, though it be such a blow as had rarely fallen upon any commonwealth. He expressed his convictions that President Johnson would continue President Lincoln's work of restoring peace to the country; and ensuing freedom to all who dwell in it. [Cheering.]

P. A. Taylor, M. P., seconded the resolution, and expressed his deep sympathy with the American nation, which had lost a worthy successor of Washington. Lincoln's great task had been fulfilled. He had crushed the rebellion of the slaveholders, and the destroyer had not withered one leaf in the chaplet of his glory. He had no fear that the Government of the United States would fall into a career of revengeful retribution.

He asked the audience to remember that for years a portion of the press and people had heaped every epithet of abuse upon Lincoln, and were now trying to do the same thing by Johnson. [Cries of shame.] He felt confident that the efforts of the new Government would be continued in the same direction as Lincoln's, and that it would soon effect a complete restoration of the Union, with the complete emancipation of the negro. Mr. Lincoln died for that principle, but his death was not the symbol of its defeat. But of its glorious triumph. [Cheers.]

Mr. Leathem, M. P., brother-in-law of John Bright, concurred in the hearty tribute paid to the character and services of President Johnson. They had seen America pass triumphantly through gigantic perils, and they confidently expected she would come out with equal fortitude and equal dignity from what was perhaps, the last and greatest of her triumph.

Mr. Stransfield (M. P.) moved the next resolution, viz: "That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the determination and power of the people and Government of the United States to carry out to the fullest extent the policy of which Abraham Lincoln's Presidential career was the embodiment, and to establish free institutions throughout the whole American Republic."

Mr. Stransfield said they had met not only to give expression of their horror at a deed so foul that history could produce no parallel, but to show their sympathy for the cause which begins by being honorable and great, to be righteous, and which, by the acts and by the life of its martyr President, had now become sacred in their eyes. [Loud cheers] The South had been fighting for the avowed and deliberate purpose of promoting and perpetuating human slavery. It attempted to found its subsistence upon a national crime, and had met the deserved fate of those who set themselves against the laws of God and man. The North had been fighting for a common country, which they could share, but which they would not allow to be torn asunder. Step by step the North rose to the height of the great and holy argument on which its cause was founded. Each delay, each defeat seemed only to make their resolve firmer, higher and purer.

When the South has finally abolished slavery throughout the States, then victory would finally crown the cause. Throughout all this period Lincoln guided his country with honor. If anything could strengthen the States in their trial it would be the deep felt, spontaneous, universal sympathy now traveling to them from Europe.

He was sure all prayed that the Government and the people might be true to the example of him who was the guide of their cause.

Mr. J. B. Potter, M. P., seconded the motion, and said he now stood in Parliament the successor of Richard Cobden, whose object was equalled with that of Lincoln, to dignify labor. Mr. Lincoln destroyed slavery in America, and it should be their wish to destroy serfdom at home. He trusted the result of the conflict of America would be to give an impetus to the cause of reform in Europe.

Mr. Baxter, M. P., supported the resolution, and expressed his hearty concurrence with the eloquent tributes paid to the memory of President Lincoln. All the events of the last four yaers dwindled into insignificance before the issue involved in the great contest in America. Not only was the great question of slavery involved in the contest, but the question of constitutional government all over the world. He did not believe the great cause depended on any single life, and felt confident the American people would hurry to a triumphant issue the policy and principles of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Stanley, second son of Lord Stanley, of Aldersly, member of the Cabinet expressed his admiration of the character of Mr. Lincoln.

Professor Fawsett also supported the resolutions.

Mr. Shaw Le Fevre, M. P., said the men who elected Lincoln could not be wrong in their choice of Johnson.

Mr. Caird, M. P., moved that copies of the foregoing recolutions be placed in the hands of Mr. Adams for transmission to the President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, and Mr. Seward. He paid a warm compliment to the American minister, whose moderation, firmness, and conciliation had been the best preservation of peace between the two countries.

The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Greenfell, Curren, and Ewing, members of Parliament, and the Revs. Neuman Hall and Mason Jones.

Cyrus W. Field was called for, and was received with great applause. He thanked the Chairman and the meeting, on behalf of the American people, for their deep sympathy with the thirty millions on the other side of the Atlantic who were mourning the death of Abraham Lincoln.

The weekly papers all coincide with the daily press in remarks of Lincoln's assassination.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, says: "Nothing for many years has moved England like the telegram announcing the event." It pays a warm tribute to Lincoln's memory, and says the more one looks at the facts the more one sees that, although President Lincoln is dead, the Confederates are hopelessly beaten.

The assassination continues to be the all-pervading topic. Addresses of sympathy and indignation are most numerous. Parliament will vote an address on the 1st of May.

Napoleon sent a messenger to the American minister.

The Prussian Government and Chamber also give expression of their sympathy.

In the House of Lord's on the 27th. Earl Russell gave notice that on the 1st of May he would move an address to the Crown expressing the sorrow and indignation of the House at the assassination of the President of the United States, and praying her Majesty to convey an expression of those feelings to the Government of the United States.

Earl Derby hoped the Government had taken pains to ascertain whether there was nothing in the form of the motion rendering it in the slightest degree doubtful whether unanimous assent would be given by the House to the motion. As proposed, the matter was unprecedented. He was quite certain the expression of sorrow and indignation for the atrocious act committed would not only meet with the unanimous assent of the House, but would represent the feelings of every man, woman, and child in her Majesty's dominions.

Earl Russell said the Earl of Derby was correct in saying the circumstances were happily unprecedented, and he hoped there would be nothing in the form of the motion which would cause objection to be taken to it.

In the House of Commons Sir George Grey, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, gave notice similar to that given by Earl Russell in the House of Lords, adding the address.

The Common Council of London, the American Chamber of Commerce, of Liverpool, and public bodies in various parts of England have adopted resolutions of sympathy and indignation.

Large numbers of Germans in London also presented an address to Minister Adams.

The Americans in London, at the call of Fernando Wood, assembled in considerable numbers at the Grosvenor Hotel, on the 27th to give expression of their sentiments, but at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, who sent a message to that effect, the meeting adjourned till the 1st of May, when a great meeting of Americans will take place at St. James's Hall, under the Presidency of Mr. Adams.

The *Times* of the 28th, says: It is not using language of hyperbole in describing the prevailing manifestations of feeling as unexampled. President Lincoln was only chief of a foreign State with which we were not unfrequently in diplomatic or political collision. He might have been regarded as not much more to us than the head of any friendly Government, yet his end has already stirred the feelings of the public to the utmost depths, as the space of twenty-four hours has sufficed to fill the country not only with grief and indignation, but to evoke almost unprecedented expressions of feeling from the constituted authorities.

The Confederate Mason writes to the *Index* to repel the assertion of Secretary Stanton, in a letter of Mr. Adams', that the acts were planned and set on foot by the rebels under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause. He denies that Mr. Stanton has any evidence to substantiate his assertion, and says none will view the crime with more abhorrance than the people of the South.

The *Times*, editorially referring to this letter, rejoices to see Mason repudiate the crime, and says if the Southern States themselves do not utterly and even more emphatically renounce it and its authors, they will forfeit all the sympathy which remains as the solace of their misfortunes.

A despatch from Paris says that Napoleon, on receiving the news of Mr. Lincoln's death, sent one of his aides-de-camp to call on Minister Bigelow, and to request him to convey to President Johnson the expression of profound affliction and sorrow with which the odious crime had inspired the Emperor.

It is reported that Queen Victoria will send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, and express her sympathy with the American people.

Herr Von Bismark, Prince Minister of Prussia, has addressed a letter to the United States minister at Berlin, and it was personally delivered by an under Secretary of State.

CONDOLENCE FROM AUSTRIA.

Addresses of condolence to the American people have passed the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath unanimously.

The Austrian and Swiss Government have forwarded addresses.

☞ The New York *Tribune* calls upon President Johnson to order a general jail delivery of all persons committed for talking treason; but to hold on to all assassins and conspirators to murder, house-burners and highway robbers, and to give the latter a speedy trial and execute them promptly if convicted. That is just what is being done.

## SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—A special despatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Cairo 9th says: The following despatch has been received at Headquarters, Memphis, from General Canby, via Senatolia on the 6th.

HD. QRS. MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, CITRONELLE, May 4, 1865.

Lieutenant General Taylor has this day surrendered to me with the forces under his command on substantially the same terms accepted by General Lee.

(Signed.) E. R. S. CANBY.

General Washburne has also received a dispatch of the same import from General Canby, dated Mobile, May 5th.

THE FATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Some of our Democratic cotemporaries take in ill part our good-natured allusions to the sad figure now presented by the Chicago platform. They call it ungenerous to twit the party about that, when it is now so lustily shouting glory for the national triumph. Well, we are sorry. We did not think they were so sensitive. Henceforth we will try to remember that even the smallest pleasantry upon that subject is a great cruelty, and there shall be no more of it. Yet our friends must not imagine that the American people are going to forget that action of the Democratic party at Chicago. They may be, and we trust they will be charitable toward their fellow-citizens individually, who were so discouraged and demoralized in the dark period of the war. Fortitude in adversity is not within every man's power. It depends largely upon a man's natural temperament, and upon his previous cultivation of the great moral element, faith. A person, last August, might have conceived the war "a failure," and have favored negotiations with the Richmond Government, without any positively bad motive. It might come from weakness, and not at all from wickedness. But though individual Democrats may be judged ever so liberally, the Democratic party itself cannot be. Party organizations are judged by their acts solely; and never get the benefit of charity. Striving for the rule of the country, their title to that trust is always strictly scanned; and if wrong, they are repudiated. The Chicago platform stands, before all the world, as the authentic, deliberate exposition of the sentiments and policies of the Democratic party in the last and most trying year of the war. It is so distinct and explicit that all attempt to mystify or evade its true meaning is vain. Every man in the country knows that it condemned the war as a "failure," and that it demanded that "*immediate* efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities." In that regard the Democratic party is irreversibly doomed. The people, in the very thick of the war, punished that act by the most withering rebuke known to our political history. The fate they will hereafter visit upon the party will be as much more severe as the falsehood of its assumptions and the fatal consequences of its policy is more distinctly revealed by the actual result of the war. No expiation will be accepted short of utter destruction. The sooner that individual Democrats recognize this, and prepare themselves for some other political organization, the better for their own credit and for the good of the country.—*N. Y. times.*

THE WAY TO SPIKE THE ABOLITION GUN!—The New York *Herald* never leads, but only follows public opinion upon all questions relating to slavery and the negro. It came out for the Anti-Slavery Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitution just as soon as it became clear that it would be carried; and now it is out flat-footed for Negro Suffrage—a pretty sure sign that the measure will soon be adopted. We quote from the *Herald* of Tuesday:

"But there is another matter upon which president Johnson seems to be hesitating, and where he need not hesitate at all. We refer to the question of negro suffrage. The exclusion of free negroes from the right of suffrage is a necessity of negro slavery but where slavery does not exist there is no such necessity. Give the emancipated negroes of the rebel States, then, in the reconstruction of those States, the right to vote along with the whites. There need be no fear that this concession will lead to negro social equality. Negroes vote in New York, and yet in New York there is no approach to negro social equality. Society will take care of itself in this matter, as it does in everything else affecting its peace and harmony. On the other hand, the concession of negro suffrage in the reconstruction of the insurgent States, will effectually spike the last gun of Northern Abolitionists, and will expel or neutralize the fire-eating political elements of the South for all time to come. Indeed, nothing half so effective could be employed as negro suffrage to weed out the intractable secessionists from the Southern States. Put them to that test of loyalty, and there will be no necessity for notices to quit or oaths of allegiance; but, best of all, the political agitation of the negro question, in every shape and form, will be ended, North and South."

This mode "of spiking the guns of the Abolitionists" will afford them the highest satisfaction, and we will guarantee that it will prove effectual. Let the Administration try it.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—The Secretary of State instructed Mr. Adams, our Minister to the Court of St. James, to further remonstrate with the British Government against the continued fitting out of pirates in English ports to prey upon American commerce, and he accordingly addressed Earl Russell on the subject, who replied:

"I cannot refrain from observing that Her Majesty's Government have been far more successful in preventing breaches of neutrality with regard to the fitting out of cruisers to take part in the civil war in North America, than the Government of the United States were in preventing the fitting out of ships-of-war to aid the South American Republic, in their revolt against Spain, which, however, then stood in the relation of a central authority resisting insurrection."

Whereupon Mr. Adams placed the Earl *hors du combat* as follows:

"Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the United States in the instance alluded to, compensation therefor has been made to Spain, and her full release has been given under the sanction of her hand to a solemn treaty. Whenever her Majesty's Government shall acknowledge itself prepared to perfect the parallel, the example may be cited against the United States but not till then.

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the United States, Hon. Andrew Johnson, is in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His family cousisting at present of his wife, two sons and two daughters, are residing at Nashville, having been driven from their homes in East Tennessee. Charles Johnson, a third son, while acting as surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse and killed about two years ago. Judge Patterson, a son-in-law of the President, also lives in Nashville, and Colonel Stover, the other son-in-law, was killed on the 18th of December last, while leading the 4th Tennessee (loyal) Infantry in the battle in front of that city, between the forces of Thomas and Hood. Mrs. Johnson being in delicate health, it is probable that Mrs. Stover will mainly do the honors of the Presidential mansion.

GENERAL SCOTT took his place in the funeral procession at Madison Square, New York, on the 25th, at the head of the mourners. His carriage was escorted into line by General Hall and Colonel Hamilton, division inspector on General Sanford's staff. The American flag was draped on either side of the General's carriage, and his presence was greeted with loud acclamations.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

### Kentucky.

Hon. Henry Wilson in his speech before the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York on Wednesday, said:

I have received a letter from an eminent and distinguished military man in Kentucky. He says that slavery surrendered in Kentucky on the 23d of April. They have enlisted in that State under the law giving freedom to the black man who will enlist in the service of the United States, about 25,000 men. This officer says he has given to wives and children more than 500 free papers in a day. The Governor has called his Legislature together on the 15th, and I have no doubt they will adopt the constitutional amendment. This amendment I regard today as an achieved fact. It will be adopted; slavery will perish. Let us see to it—let us see to it that the thing itself perishes forever.

THE ONE-YEAR MEN.—A Washington telegram to the New York *Tribune* states that an order from the War Department was read on Monday to the troops stationed at Fairfax, announcing that the names of all one-year men were to be reported within ten days, to be returned to their State Capitals and mustered out of service. The order is supposed to be general.


## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest if payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One cent per day on a | | | $50 | note. |
| Two cents | " | " | $100 | " |
| Ten | " | " | $500 | " |
| 20 | " | " | $1000 | " |
| $1 | " | " | $5000 | " |

### MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the

### ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and constitutes the

### Great Popular Loan of the People.

The Seven Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

### U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

### FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

### SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "

May 12:3m

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
BURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

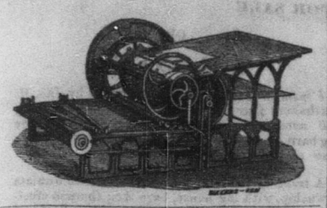
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge.

April 28, 1865:tf

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."



# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

☞ Justices' and Constables' Fee Bill, neatly printed in colors, and for sale at this office. Fees incrcased a hundred per cent. Send and get a copy. Price 50 cents.

☞ We are sorry that a want of space in this week's paper compels us to exclude a communication from a member of Co. B, 187th Reg't. P. V. Hope we will hear from him again.

FOUND.—The Copperhead flag which the Union men were accused with stealing last Fall, was found yesterday, under a sofa in the Parlor of the Bedford Hotel. It is needless to say who secreted it.

☞ We have been requested to say that Mr. Howard's Dramatic and Musical Company will exhibit at the Court House to-night. Mr. Howard is the lessee of the Cumberland Theatre where his Company has held forth for the last eight months.

☞ We had the pleasure of taking our young friend Capt. Josiah Hyssong, of Co. H, 55th Reg. P. V., by the hand a few days since. He was severely wounded some time ago but is rapidly recovering. We are confident he makes a good officer.

☞ Persons handing in advertisements will be charged with them, unless otherwise directed. Professional gentlemen handing in Auditor's Notices will be charged with them, and in no instance will we depart from this rule. When they collect their own fees they must also collect printers' fees, or do as we have done, time and again, loose them.

☞ An order has been issued by the War Department, placing the 186th and 187th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers at this and other points along the border. One company of the 187th has already arrived here and encamped above town in Mr. Samuel Defibaugh's grove. This precaution is taken to prevent evil disposed persons from making sudden inroads across the border into this and other counties of this State and Maryland.

☞ We stated last week that Mrs. Imler who was arrested and incarcerated for the murder of her child is a soldier's widow. We were misinformed, and therefore take so much of our statement back. She was brought up on a writ of *Habeas Corpus* before His Honor, Judge King, on last Tuesday, and we understand, remanded for further hearing. We have no opinion to express in regard to her guilt or innocence.

"THAT WHICH IS BRED IN THE BONE WILL APPEAR THROUGH THE FLESH."—We are informed that a "secesh" woman in St. Clairsville, Bedford county, displayed her breeding by tying crape upon her dog, when the news was received of the assassination of our lamented President. This female has certainly, through ignorance and political malice, exceeded all the Northern traitors who have so disgraced themselves by exhibiting their disrespect for the Nation's great martyr.

The above we clip from the *Hollidaysburg Register*. We have made strict inquiry to ascertain the truth of the averment, and it is with shame that we are compelled to admit its correctness. It is said that the dog even spurns his mistress. But this is only another instance of the barbarism of the Copperhead party in this county. By their works shall ye know them.

THE CAPTURE AND DISPOSAL OF JEFF—HE OF THE PETTICOAT.—A worthy friend hands us the following which we think highly practical. The idea if carried out, would be an immense source of revenue. All his Copperhead friends in the country would feel in duty bound to pay their respects to the great fallen. And he having iniated the new order of the petticoat, it would be an additional attraction to see the man who said after "all this destruction of life and property we will be compelled to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy," in company with his followers, robed in these

"Garments of a mystical sublimity,
No matter whether russet, silk, or dimity,"

wending their way with visages long and seedy to pay their respects to the man who they have always claimed was a prodegy of chivalry and magnanimity. Oh! wouldn't we enjoy it. Editors generally get free tickets, but rather than any body's feelings should be hurt, we will pay the dollar and think it a good investment. But read our friends suggestions:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see by the papers that Jeff. Davis is captured. I infer that it is true as it is official, and don't doubt but that it will be confirmed by the *Bedford Gazette* of week after next. Without waiting for the above paper, we will concede that the chivalric "President" has been arrested and will be found guilty of treason, if not, of being accessary to the assassination of our late worthy President. If found guilty, the sentence of the Court, and the sanction of the civilized world will be that he shall hang by the neck until dead."

But is a man who has made so much mischief to be let off so easy? A man who has starved thousands of our patriotic people, who has sacrificed thousands of human lives upon the battle field, and who has done our country incalculable mischief, only that he might gratify a treasonable ambition, deserves not to have his own private feelings consulted with regard to the manner of his "taking off" nor with regard to the use to which his body may be put before he is called upon to doff his petticoat. I suggest that when he is a "tried and convicted traitor," and prior to the day appointed for his execution, that he be conveyed from one point to another over our great country and exhibited, *just as captured*, an admittance fee of—say one dollar—to be charged as revenue to the government, to go toward paying off the great debt now hanging over, and brought upon it by this fiend upon earth and his followers. I would also suggest that the exhibition be accompanied by a side show, charging an additional fee for revenue, in which the rope with which he is to be hung can be seen. The rope to be of cotton in order that the world may have an optical demonstration of Jeff's well known idea that Cotton *is* King. Knowing that your paper has an extensive circulation, I give these suggestions in order that they may reach the proper authorities, if you consider them worthy a place in your columns.

EULOGY ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The following eulogy on the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln delivered by Col. Stover, of the 184th Regiment, Pa. Vols., was reported by Adjt. Wm. H. H. Ralston, of South Woodberry township, this county. There is a company of Bedford county boys in this Regiment. We commend the eulogy to the perusal of our many readers:

*Eulogy on the death of Abraham Lincoln, Late President of the United States, delivered to the 184th Pa. Vols., April the 19th, the day of his funeral, by Col. John H. Stover:*

This day is our land stricken with sadness, and the people who so lately rejoiced over the triumph of our arms are mourning like children mourning the death of their parent. Houses lately illuminated now wear the black shroud of mourning. Strong men weep, and all bow in humiliation and sorrow. Gloom, like the thick mists of the morning, hangs over the whole country; for "Know ye not there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" All that is earthly, all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln, late our beloved President, will this day be consigned to the tomb. Struck by the assassin's hand on Friday the 14th inst., he lingered until Saturday when his soul took its flight to the God that gave it. It is just and meet that on this day of our national calamity the plough should stand idle in the furrow—the anvil should not resound to the busy stroke of industry—and the musket should remain untouched on the stack—while all pause to think of him that has fallen, and drop a tear of tribute to his memory.

Death in a household is a severe affliction. The great enemy of time always sails over seas of tears, and his path is strewn with sorrows, troubles and broken hearts. But what are individual afflictions compared with National calamities? It is true a wife is widowed, and children are made orphans, but the soldier has lost his best friend, the people have lost their chief ruler, and the country its main hope. The life as well as the death of Abraham Lincoln is a fruitful theme for thought. Born of humble and obscure parents, with scarcely more than the rudiments of an education, his approach to manhood found him engaged in the humble though honest capacity of manual labor. Tempest-tossed on the sea of time, he nobly battled against the elements, until fortune relaxed her iron grasp, and he arose in position and esteem. If he had not the advantages of classical care, he was well versed in the great book of human nature, and what was lost in the theoretical was fully supplied in the practical. In his early years little did he dream what a mighty influence he was destined to bear on the history of his country. How strange are fate's decrees. The youth whose chief ambition was to address a jury of his neighbors, in later years spoke to the nations of the earth, and one of his last acts was a proclamation that will startle old Europe. As a citizen he was honest, charitable and upright. But how shall we rank him as a statesman? His simplicity was almost childlike, amiable and conciliatory in deportment, his firmness was that of everlasting hills; courting no favors, honor sought him; not ambitious in power, he shrunk from no responsibility. One of the people, he was identified with their interests. They placed him in position, and they retained him there. As a legislator, he foreshadowed events which in his own days almost amounted to prophecy. As a ruler, leniency was coupled with firmness, justice was tempered with forgiveness; but the interests of his country were always uppermost in his heart.

How many of us who differed with him four years ago, now uphold the doctrines which he then advocated? If he had honest enemies it was because his ideas were years in advance of his age. Those loved him most who knew him best. As President the people testified their approbation of his course by his triumphant re-election. So enshrined had he become in their hearts, that if a nation's tears were pearls, this day a monument of jewels would rise over his grave to the very heavens. Assuming the reins of Government when strong men's lips quivered, cheeks were blanched, and men looked into each other's eyes only to read distrust, he gave form to chaos, and brought order out of confusion. His practical common sense grasped shattered truths, and like the lightning flash they assumed shape. Believing that all men should be free, *he made them free!* and the day is not far distant when emancipation shall be considered the crowning act of American legislation. We waged war to construct, not to subjugate. The repentant rebels always found pardon at his hands. He inaugurated a new system in American politics, as a ruler his type was essentially his own; careful study and anxious thought marked his every public act. Convinced that startling changes must be made, he did not spring them suddenly upon the people, but as if by a silken cord he led the public masses to think his own thoughts. Nor did he claim infallibility in anything. His language when submitting a certain great act was, "This is my plan, I do not know that it is best, and shall certainly change it when a better one is submitted." But who of us, who of all the land, can improve his public policy? Peaceful relations were sustained with foreign powers, when they but wished for an opportunity to declare war. An exhausted treasury was replenished and while a most desperate war was waged in suppression of a rebellion, agriculture was sustained, industry was stimulated, and the resources of our country were more fully developed. Manufactories flourished and the sails of our commerce yet whiten every sea.

Though unskillful Generals lost battles, the public did not lose confidence. The ship of State was safely steered through all her perils. The old broad penant of universal emancipation yet proudly unfurled to the breeze at the mainmast, while just as she entered port her captain was struck by an assassin, and those starry emblems are this day at half-mast. Killed by traitor's plot they destroyed the hand that was inditing their pardon. Treason so diabolical has its fitting conclusion in assination.

The minions of the rebellion, North and South, have erased and forgotten the name of Washington, and substituted that of Cataline and Charlotte Corday. In Vice President Johnson they have a sterner man to deal with; he will audit a fearful account of which the last item shall not be the least. The American people will now exclaim with the Psalmist, "O Daughter of Babylon, who art to be destroyed, happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones." Weep, then, this day, widows and orphans, for he comforted the husbandless and ministered to the fatherless! Weep, men of the North and South, for he was your true friend! Weep, statesmen, for the pillar of the land has fallen! Weep, soldiers, for he loved you as David did Jonathan! Sons and daughters of bondage, let your lamentations be loud, for the cold dews of death rests on the form, and motionless is the arm that broke your shackels!

He lived just long enough to see his efforts crowned with success—he died the death of a christian—and his end was peace. Well might he say, "I have fought the good fight—I have finished my course—I have kept the faith—henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous judge shall give me that day; and not to me only but unto all them that love his appearing."

DEATH OF GEN. A. P. HILL.—The following letter in regard to the death of Gen. A. P. Hill, from our mutual friend, Lieut. C. P. Calhoun, will be read with pride by many of our pâtriotic citizens. Bedford county truly has turned out as brave and daring soldiers as ever carried a musket or drew a sabre:

DANVILLE, Va., May 5, 1865.

EDITORS INQUIRER:—The following taken from the *Norristown Herald and Free Press*, of April 27th, I hope you will publish, that your readers may know that Bedford county can boast as brave patriots as ever fired a gun in defence of their country.

"Just after the assault upon the rebel works, April 2d, some of our men penetrated the country as far as the Southside Railroad, and two men of Co. "F," named Corp. John W. Mauk and private Daniel Wolford were among the number. They tore up two rails of the track, and when returning to the command, they encountered two rebel mounted officers, who at once demanded their surrender. It was, however, refused, and Corp. Mauk shot one of them dead. Private Wolford shot at the other, but he escaped apparently unhurt. The men returned to their regiment and reported their adventure. It appears that information gained from rebel prisoners gives the circumstances of Gen. A. P. Hill's death as similar to that of the officer shot by Corp. Mauk, and it is officially believed by our Brigade, Division and Corps commanders that the noted rebel officer above named met his well deserved death at the hands of a soldier of the 138th.

The names of these men have been forwarded in the commanding officer's report, and they are recommended for a suitable reward for their meritorious services."

Since the above was written additional evidence has established without doubt the correctness of the statement. It however appears that it was only an Orderly that accompanied A. P. Hill and he was severely though not mortally wounded. Corp. Mauk is from Cumberland Valley and private Daniel Wolford from Londonderry township. May a grateful country reward them, as well as all their brave comrades who participated in the crowning successes of the war, and the final overthrow of the rebellion.

Yours,
C. P. CALHOUN,
1st Lieutenant Co. "F."

☞ The new Fee Bill. Justices and Constables can't do without it. FEES increased a hundred per cent. Sent by mail from this office on receipt of 50 cents.

☞ Justices of the Peace and Constables cannot do without the new Fee Bill. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

## MARRIED.

In Rainsburg, May 10, by Rev. J. W. Leckie, DANIEL F. BEEGLE to ELIZA S., eldest daughter of Samuel Williams, Esq.

At the house of the bride's father, in Napier township, on Tuesday, May 4th, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. PHILIP H. HOOVER of St. Clair township and Miss SARAH WINEGARDNER.

## DIED.

In the borough of Indiana, Penn'a., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. McLarin, Mrs. JANE REYNOLDS, relect of Wm. Reynolds Esq. in the 83d year of her age.

On the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN BRIDEHAM, sr., aged 76 years, 2 months and 15 days.

He was a consistent member of the Reformed Church, and died in the triumphs of a living faith in Christ.

May 4th, at the house of her nephew, Mr. Isaac Imler, in Bedford tp., Miss MARY IMLFR, aged about 75 years.

On the 25th of April, in Woodford county, Ill., SALINA CARRIE, infant daughter of James and Mary A. Rea.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

April 20th, at Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., Sergeant DANIEL A. HESS, of Co. H, 55th Reg't P. V., aged 27 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Sergeant Hess entered the army in August, 1861, was with his regiment in South Carolina about two years and a half. In Feb., 1864, he re-enlisted, and having been granted a short furlough, visited his friends.

Notwithstanding the strongest attachments, which render life pleasant, he would not forsake his country in her hour of need; and, bidding his loved ones adieu, he hastened again to the scenes of danger and death. He was ever at his post; when duty called he was always ready.

He was wounded severely at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, 1864, but returned to the regiment as soon as his wounds would permit. He received his death-wound at the battle of High Bridge, near Burkeville, Va., April 7th, by a minie ball, which, passed through his left arm, entered the side and lodged in the lungs. He was taken to the Chesapeake Hospital on the 15th ult., where every attention was paid to his wants, both spiritual and temperal, that *earthly* aid could render. Though he fell, by a traitor's hand, on the very eve of promotion, and when his prospects, for the speedy *consummation* of his *fondest hopes*, were the brightest, yet his friends have the assurance, from those who attended him, that: "he has been infinitely advanced from *earthly ranks*."

His remains were embalmed, brought home, and deposited beneath the very sod over which he so often trod, in early years. And though no sculptured urn nor costly monument marks the spot, yet his memory *will ever* be fresh in the hearts of those who knew him best. M.

In Buffalo, N. Y., on the 15th inst., Capt. JOHN BOWLES, formerly of this place,—in the 34th year of his age.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15, 1865.

At a meeting of the associates in business, of the late Capt. John C. Bowles, at the Western Union Telegraph Office, in this city, J. R. Drake, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. James H. Barker was appointed Secretary.

After a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Drake, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting, who on deliberation reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother operator, John C. Bowles, in the prime of his manhood and strength, and with the prospect of a long and useful life before him, thus giving us another warning of the uncertainty of human life and expectations; and as we wish to testify our respect and esteem for one whom we have all so well known and highly respected—*Therefore*

*Resolved*, That we sincerely condole with the bereaved parents of our departed friend, and while we sympathize with their loss, we trust that he has gone to that better world "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," and that they may have faith to look up to our Heavenly Father and say "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be his Holy name."

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed, signed by the employees in this office and tendered to his afflicted parents; also that a copy be furnished to the daily papers, also to the Bedford papers for publication.

*Resolved*, That we attend the funeral in a body.

HEADQUARTERS, "D" Co.,
74th Reg't. N. G. S. N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All Wise Providence to remove from among us, after a brief but painful illness, Captain JOHN C. BOWLES, the beloved and respected head of this organization; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That as a company, we sorely feel the loss of one who has proved himself a gentleman and a soldier—who has always been alive to the best interests of the Company, preferring its success and advancement in the object of his organization to personal convenience and promotion—who estimates its honor and reputation above all to be kept sacred in all our purposes.

*Resolved*, As individual members we shall miss his cheerful countenance—his hearty good will for the success of all our undertakings, and the generous impulses of his nature which attracted all of his command towards him as a man and a brother in whom we found a generous friend and a confiding officer.

*Resolved*, That the intercourse of the several years with which Capt. Bowles has been identified with this company has endeared him to us by many recollections. Now he is called to swell the ranks of his noble comrades for which he has mourned with us, we drop the silent tear to his memory, and submit to the ruling of that kind Providence who afflicts but for our good.

*Resolved*, To the friends who are called to mourn the loss of an only son, we feel how inadequate are the use of words to express a little of the sympathy we would offer them in their affliction. By our loss we measure theirs and can only point them to the true source of consolation in the presence of him who has said "those whom he loveth he chasteneth."

*Resolved*, That the period for which our rooms are draped in mourning be extended thirty days, and the members of the Company wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the parents of Captain Bowles, to the daily papers of this city, also to the Bedford papers for publication.

A. B. TANNER,
THOS. E. YOUNG, Sec'y. President.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.**

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

ap14:3m*

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

mar17:3m

**To Consumptives.**

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

**Old Eyes Made New.**

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

**If You Want to Know**

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

## New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. JOHN T. KEAGY.

May 19, 1875:*

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd. to wit: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman of Juniata township, Sophia intermarried with John U. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine intermarried with William Aaron of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and Daniel H. Miller of Harrison twp., and also Elizabeth Miller of Bedford tp., Susan intermarried with George Leydig of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller a minor of Harrison township; these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; to be and appear at our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff, may15

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY, AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.

May 19, 1865.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1st, 1865.

1864. JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer, in account with said Borough:

| | | DR. |
|---|---|---|
| To cash from former Treasurer, | | $18 62 |
| June 5. | To cash of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Col. for 1863 | 80 00 |
| June 25. | Do. do. do. do. | 73 80 |
| To cash of M. Reed, Esq., Wood Inspector, Weigh Master, &c., from June 9th, 1865, to March 9th, 1865 | | 164 36 |
| | License of Circus company | 10 00 |
| | License per the hand of T. R. Getty, for picture wagon | 5 00 |
| 1865. June 20. | To cash of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Col. for 1864, | 452 07 |
| | | $803 92 |

| | | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| Paid D. Border for fixing Hydrants | | $ 75 |
| " do. for winding town clock | | 20 00 |
| " M. Reed for putting frame round hay scales | | 7 83 |
| " Dr. B. F. Harry for glass for frame for draughts | | 2 00 |
| " D. Defibaugh for 1st. and 2d. quarters salary as Water Master | | 27 50 |
| " Jas. Corboy, salary as High Constable | | 20 00 |
| " H. Nicodemus, for money paid street orders | | 59 47 |
| " Rev. F. Benedict, for trees planted in square | | 18 10 |
| " Jos. R. Durborrow, in full for printing, | | 11 00 |
| " A. Harman, soldering hydrants | | 6 10 |
| " B. F. Meyers, in full for printing | | 19 25 |
| " H. Nicodemus, a bill of work of Dishon & Brightbill | | 5 20 |
| " John Palmer, salary as clerk and legal advice, &c. | | 34 00 |
| " W. Brown, work on streets | | 32 87 |
| " D. Kauffman, as Auditor | | 1 50 |
| " L. Saupp, do. | | 1 50 |
| " N. H. Akers do. | | 1 40 |
| " V. Steckman, for paying Surveyor for plan of town | | 10 00 |
| " V. Steckman, for laths, &c., for hay scales, | | 9 68 |
| " Geo. Murdorff, for services on hay scales | | 3 75 |
| " Street orders | | 445 76 |
| " Treasurer's salary | | 20 00 |
| " D. Border for repairing hydrants, | | 5 00 |
| " J. W. Lingenfelter, judgment in favor of Levi Agnew | | 5 87 |
| 1865. May 1. | | 476 63 |
| Balance due Borough | | $27 29 |

**A STATEMENT of Monies Due Bedford Borough on the 1st day of May, 1865.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount due from John Boor, former Weigh Master | 9 45 |
| Due from H.. Nicodemus, Collector, 1864, | 367 45 |
| | $404 19 |

The above is subject to exhonerations and commissions.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, and find the same correct.

We have, also, examined the account of M. REED, Esq., Wood Inspector, &c., and find the same correct, and that the moneys paid over to the Treasurer by him amount to $164 36.

Witness our hands this 12th day of May, 1865.

LEWIS SAUPP,
J. H. HUTTEN,
Attest: RICHARD SILL.
J. PALMER, Clerk.
May 19, 1865.:3t

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, May 15th, 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| A | L |
| Anderson Elizabeth | Lyons Sarah |
| Auman Annias | Little J F |
| B | M |
| Balmer W, Esq. | Mitchell J G |
| Bojer Joseph | McDonald Margaret |
| Bethley Emanuel | Morris Julian |
| Deam David R P | McClelland Andrew |
| Bennett James Irvin | Miller Hesekia |
| Burness J | N |
| Begle R J Mrs | Noble John 2 |
| C | O |
| Croyle Geary | Over Sarah C. Miss |
| Crist John | P |
| Coral Marion M Mrs | Patterson Walter T |
| Chrisman W | Prosser Mary E Miss |
| Carmer Hannah Miss | Prideaux Thomas A Lt. |
| Cessna Mary Mrs | Price Daniel T |
| D | Prille Elizabeth |
| Deall Tama Mr | R |
| Dorsey Allen | Roller Eliza J Miss |
| Deel Magge 2 | Richard A J |
| E | Richen Eliza |
| Fbersole Jeremiah | S |
| F | Smith Eliza J Mrs. |
| Foster Herwick | Sarpon Sanford |
| G | Smith Wm H father of |
| Griffith John | Slover A G F |
| Ginger Henry | Sannir & Co. H A |
| Gausder George | Serrel J M |
| Goduin Emly | Smith John H |
| H | Snave G W |
| Harbaugh Nathan | Shoemoker Charles |
| Hellyer Mary Ann Miss | Swartzwelter Enon |
| Hart G. E. Miss | T |
| Hoover Wm H | Taylor Henry |
| Hervey W C | Tony Mary |
| Hamullen Mary Mrs | W |
| Hoan Catharine Mrs | Wright Lyman C |
| Harclerode Lusan I | Williams David W |
| K | Whitley Davidson |
| Kennedy T B | Whitaker Julia |
| Knoris Edwin | Willen Jacob |
| Kegg Louisa Miss | Weverling Elizabeth |
| Krozer Jennie T Miss | Wareham Michel |
| Kensinger Jacob | Wolf Barbara Miss |
| | Warten & Fleuk |

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

May 19. WM. KISER, P. M.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are: 1. John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2. Frederick Carper; 3. Jacob Carper; 4. Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last three reside in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.; 5. Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6. Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7. Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8. Christina, wife of Thomas Desheri, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser; 10. Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11. Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

May 19, 1865:4t.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, to wit: Malinda intermarried with Martin Blackburn residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar, county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, May 15, 1865.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, the building of a bridge across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN P. REED, or on the premises on the day of sale.

By order of the Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 4, 1865:4t.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA, Saturday, May 20,
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday May 27.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, June 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN, | $85 00 | STEERAGE, | $30 00 |
| do. to London, | 90 00 | do. to London, | 34 00 |
| do. to Paris, | 100 00 | do. to Paris, | 40 00 |
| do. to Hamburg, | 105 00 | do. to Hamburg, | 37 00 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the undersigned, living in Cumberland Valley tp., by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. L. DICKEN,
May 12:f Administrator *de bonis non.*

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY, AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.

May 19, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Mary Sill, Administratrix of the estate of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

May 12..2t JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased,*

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ap28:6t SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

*Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!*

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES AT MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

**DRY AND FANCY GOODS,**

consisting in part of

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonnet & Bonnet Silks, Flowers and Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' and | Gents Furnishing Goods Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Notions and Small Wares, |

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

**NEW SPRING GOODS**

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

*Special Inducements to Buyers.*

Our Notion Department will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

**BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,**

FOR

**Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;**

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

**GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,**

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

***MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER***

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House*," and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

*Sell as Cheap as any other Man.*

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12..3m J. H. HUTTON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are

# Farm, Garden & Household.

### WASHING SHEEP.

It may be for the interests of dealers in wool, and manufacturers, to have sheep washed previous to shearing. But the welfare of the flocks and the interests of the owners of valuable sheep, which are considerations of paramount importance to everything else, are promoted by not washing.—The farmers' only reason for washing sheep is, that, if the wool be thoroughly washed, a man can shear a sheep sooner than if it were not washed. Sheep hate wet in every form. They dislike wet pastures, wet yards, leaky sheds, and, more than all else, wet fleeces. When they are washed, the water and the weather are frequently quite cold, and as they often become uncomfortably warm while being driven to the water, and are plunged immediately into it, and kept there until quite chilled through; they are quite liable to contract more or less cold, which will many times superinduce some other disease. This is particularly true if the weather continue wet and cold for several successive days after washing. This is the great argument against the practice of washing sheep in our changeable climate. Every practice that endangers the health of sheep ought, if possible, to be abandoned, and not be made subservient to ordinary pecuniary considerations.

Another thing against washing sheep, is, that cleansing of wool in this manner is often of little real advantage, and frequently of none at all, as it often becomes quite as dirty before shearing, as it was before the sheep were washed. This is particularly true when sheep are not kept in clean pastures after they have been washed. Many times it is quite impracticable to confine every flock in pastures where they cannot find some dirty place to roll in. Sometimes shearers cannot be obtained at the desired time, or the weather is too unfavorable to allow the wool to dry sufficiently to be sheared, and sometimes the labors of the field are so urgent that shearing must be deferred for a number of days. All these considerations are in favor of abandoning entirely the practice of washing sheep. Admitting that it costs more per head for shearing unwashed sheep, the expense of washing will exceed the extra cost for shearing without washing. Therefore, these two items will balance each other. Then, when the difference brtween the prices of unwashed and washed wool, which is not definite, even when the absurd one-third rate is insisted upon by buyers, is contrasted with injury which may follow washing valuable sheep, it is safe to assume that it is better to shear them unwashed. Moreover, when flocks from various parts of the country are driven to the same washing-place, there is great danger that sound and healthy flocks will come in contact with the contagion of diseased sheep that have been in the pens to be washed. Many an excellent flock of sheep, which has been guarded with vigilance by its proprietor, has been well nigh ruined, simply by being yarded where sheep having the foot-rot had recently been confined.—What is needed at the present time is, an understanding between wool growers that all will shear their sheep without washing; then the practice will soon be abandoned, as neither promotive of the welfare of the sheep nor of the interests of the shepherds nor of manufacturers.—*American Agriculturist.*

### CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.

If not already done: thoroughly purge this subterranean story of your house. Every decayed onion, cabbage stump, potato vine or tuber, turnip, parsnip, carrot and all the dirt they have made, all straw and rubbish, rake them up and out with them. The cellar is no place for them at any time of the year. If you still retain a few potatoes for table use let them be picked over and all decayed ones removed. One of the best housewives of our acquaintance, greeted us not long since with an invitation to come and see her cellar. "I have swept down every cobweb, whitewashed the walls, swept up the floor, and sowed it with salt. Decayed vegetable matter is a fertile cause of disease, and there is enough of it out of doors in this country without heaping it up in the cellar for the special purpose, it would almost seem, of breeding fevers. Whitewash the walls, for lime purifies as well as beautifies. Rake down the cobwebs, they are the infallible marks of a slattern. Salt destroys worms, &c. If your cellar is very dry and sandy, you may use salt without detriment; but if too damp it will make the matter worse.

### DEPTH OF COVERING SEEDS.

As a general rule, the smaller the seed the lighter should be the covering. We are very apt to cover too deeply. Nature here is safe to follow. She covers lightly. The seed falls from the ripened stalk upon the surface of the ground to be covered only with leaves, or to be washed into the soil by the rains. Onions, parsnips, squashes and Lima Beans, such plants, especially, as push up the shells of the seed itself, find it difficult to force their way up through much depth of earth, after it is packed down by rains. A quarter or a half an inch at most, is quite sufficient for these seeds.

Care should be taken that no lumps of earth be left over them. We like long rows of beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., and don't believe in wasting half the land in useless paths and walks with short rows running crosswise. Long rows are more easily worked and kept clean than short ones, and the labor for the same number of plants in long rows is less then in short ones. We should study economy both on the farm and in the garden. On the field the too frequent turnings consume much time in ploughing, and to some extent this is so in the garden.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

### GARDEN WALKS.

As many persons have at this time large heaps of coal ashes, they can dispose of them in no way better to advantage than by hauling them into their garden alleys. Remove from four to six inches of the dirt, and having screened the ashes or separated the core and cinders, first apply the coarse stuff, then oyster-shells, if you have any on hand, small stones, glass or pieces of bricks, and topdress with the ashes. Roll it, and you will have one of the best walks ever seen in a garden. The ashes become very hard, and are never wet, winter or summer, if the weather gives the water the least chance to get away. In summer in five minutes after a shower, there will be scarcely enough moisture to dampen the soles of your shoes. If there is not sufficient ashes fore all the walks, commence with the principal ones, and in a couple of years the garden will be complete. Then, each spring after, give them a slight top-dressing of the ashes, which will about consume your annual stock.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

BIRDS.—Whatever havoc birds may make among the fruits in summer, during April and May they live upon insects, and the number they destroy is immense. Happy is he who has his garden full of them. Wrens and blue birds especially should be courted and furnished with houses of appropriate sizes; for wrens, boxes 4×4 with an inch hole for entrance two inches above the floor; for blue birds, 6×6 with 1 1-4 inch hole. Colonize different birds in different places, for the wrens are quarrelsome.—*Agriculturist.*

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

May 12.6t GEO. H. SLEEK, Executor.

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THE BARGAIN STORE
STILL AHEAD!

**G. R. & W. OSTER,**

BEDFORD, PA.,

Have just received a very large and beautiful stock of New and Cheap Goods,

**AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

To meet the popular demand for lower prices, we are now selling many of the daily wants of the people a hundred per cent lower. Any body that sells lower than we do will soon learn the road to the Poor House; but we have made up our minds that if we have to *bust* up! to get all the money we can, and to owe a million of dollars, is better then five thousand.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Black Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Reps, Poplins, Sheperd Plaids, Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Prints, Cambrics, Jacourts. Shirting Linens. Best Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 12½ cts. up. White, Scarlet, Solfirena, Grey and Check Shirting Flannels. Ginghams from 25 cts up. Denims Bed Tickings, Shirting Stripes and Cottonades from 20 cts up. Table Diapes, Linen Ducks, Drillings and Checks. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Superior Wool Ingrain Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Embossed Wool and Oil Cloth Table Covers.

**HOSIERY AND GLOVES.**

Shirt Fronts, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Window Shades and Wall Papers.

**HATS.**

Every quality, style and color, from 12½ cts. up.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

The largest and best assortment of Ladie's, Gents', Misses' and Children's Tampeco, Morocco, English Kid, Glove Kid, French Lasting, Goat and Fine Calf, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Ties in town, with or without heels, made to order, call and see them, they speak for themselves.

**QUEENSWARE.**

A large assortment.

**GROCERIES.**

Prime Rio, Java and French Breakfast Coffee, Extra fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Japanese and Oolong Teas; Prepared and Essence of Coffee; Sugars and Syrups, a choice assortment; Corn Starch, Farina; Extracts for flavoring and Spices of all kinds.

**TOBACCO.**

Extra Congress, Navy, Spun Roll, Flounder, Dew Drop, Eldorado, Grapevine, 12 inch Twist, bright Virginia Cavendish, Solice, Century Brand and Fine Cut Cavendish Chewing Tobacco. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Segars of the choicest brands.

**HERRING, MACKERAL AND SALT.**

Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of everybody; but dont come without the money.

**TERMS—CASH.**

May 1st, 1895.

---

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
**JEWELERS,**
**303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,**
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
**CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.**
**WORTH $500,000.**

***To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.***

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

**SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES**

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches | each | $100.00 |
| 100 Gold Watches | | 60.00 |
| 200 Ladies' Watches | | 35.00 |
| 500 Silver Watches | $15.00 to | $25.00 |
| 600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains | 12.00 to | 15.00 |
| 1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains | 5.00 to | 15.00 |
| 3000 Vest and Neck Chains | 4.00 to | 12.00 |
| 4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches | 4.00 to | 8.00 |
| 4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches | 3.00 to | 8.00 |
| 7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops | 3.00 to | 8.00 |
| 5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins | 3.00 to | 8.00 |
| 6000 Oval Band Bracelets | 3.00 to | 8.00 |
| 2000 Chased Bracelets | 5.00 to | 10.00 |
| 3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings | 2.50 to | 8.00 |
| 2000 Gold Watch Keys | 2.50 to | 6.00 |
| 5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs | 2.00 to | 8.00 |
| 3000 Gold Thimbles | 4.00 to | 6.00 |
| 5000 Miniature Lockets | 2.00 to | 7.00 |
| 3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic | 4.00 to | 9.00 |
| 2500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c. | 2.00 to | 6.00 |
| 3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides | 2.00 to | 5.00 |
| 5000 Chased Gold Rings | 2.00 to | 5.00 |
| 4000 Stone Set Rings | 2.00 to | 6.00 |
| 6500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold, | 5.00 to | 15.00 |
| 6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry | 3.00 to | 10.00 |
| 8000 Gold Pens, silver case & pencil | 4.00 to | 8.00 |
| 4000 Gold Pens, ebony holder & case | 6.00 to | 10.00 |
| 6000 Gold Pens, Mounted holder | 2.00 to | 6.00 |

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optfonal with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

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NOTICE.

**HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.**

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

**9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.**

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

**8 A. M. and 4 P. M.**

April 7 1865.

---

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesaland retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

---

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
**WITH A CRASH.**

**J. B. FARQUHAR**

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM
**25 to 50 per cent.**
ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

**COLONADE BUILDING,**
J. B. FARQUHAR.

***Brown Muslin* 50 cents,**
AT
**CHEAP CORNER.**
***Calico Twenty-Five Cents,***
AT
**CHEAP CORNER.**
***Delaines Thirty-Five cents,***
AT
**CHEAP CORNER.**

GOOD MACKEREL
IN
**Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,**
AT
**FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,**
EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

---

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
**Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.**

***Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.***

**Capital Stock.....$150,000.**
**Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.**

**No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.**

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons haue been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Masters, | B. F. Meyers, |
| H. T. Smith, | J. M. Shoemaker, |
| J. H. Schell, | F. D. Beegle. |

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

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CALL AT
**CRAMER & CO.'S**
IF YOU WANT
**CHEAP GOODS!**
THERE YOU WILL FIND
**A Good Stock;**
ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH
**THE GREAT DECLINE.**

April 7, 1865.

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WHISKERS! WHISKERS!
Do you wan Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
feb17

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NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
**DRY GOODS,**
AT
CRAMER'S.
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
FOR CASH.
Stock Must be Reduced.
mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

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WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

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628. HOPKINS' 628.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 3¾, and 3½ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1, 26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,

"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."

ap28:2m

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PUBLIC SALE
OF
**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**
**J. ALSIP,** Auctioneer.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d day of June, 1865, one of the

**Best and Most Desirable Farms**

in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing

**105 ACRES and 20 PERCHES,**

and all of first class limestone land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

**New Two Story Brick House,**
**New Bank Barn,**

with Carriage House and other out buildings, and a well of never failing water near the door;

**A New Saw Mill,**

in good order, and in a fine neighborhood for timber.

FRUIT:

The undersigned has a lease of eight years of two rows of Apple Trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd.

There is a young orchard of choice fruit on the premises, and peaches of the best quality.

There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meadow of the very best quality, the balance is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuable farm is situate about 3½ miles north of Bedford.

Terms easy—which will be made known on the day of sale. PHILIP ZIMMERS.

ap28

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MILLINERY GOODS.
**BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,**
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
**NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,**
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the

**MILLINERY TRADE!**

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

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1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
**HOWELL & BOURKE,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**WALL PAPERS,**
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

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BEST WHITE LEAD!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
**PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.**
Orders executed promptly by
**ZIEGLER & SMITH,**
**Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.**
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.*

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEVI HARDINGER,
apl14:6t Administrator.

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S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF
SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots,—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
**16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,**
MANUFACTURER OF
**VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.**
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
apl7:2m*

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THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
**Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

*Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition,* or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bivdder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful. Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

**Professional Opinions.**—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

**Personal Opinions.**—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS.R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

**The Specific Pill**

Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

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J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C.; &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and onsider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

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FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
**Horse and Cattle Powders.**

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surepreventionof Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

**MILCH COWS.**

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

**HOGS.**

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

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NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

**J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,**

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
**BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,**
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and rsuga-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS.
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oilsat CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
**TERMS**—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
**Threshing Machines,**
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
**P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.**

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
**BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!**

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.

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GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
**EMPORIUM OF FASHION.**

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF
**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
**BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS**
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

**SHUCK BROTHERS.**

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

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J. ALSIP & SON
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
**Bedford Pa.**

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

| Philadelphia. | Bedford. |
|---|---|
| PHILIP FORD & CO. | Hon. JOB.MANN, |
| BOYD & HOUGH, | Hon. W. DAUGHERTY, |
| A. YOUNG & BROS. | B. F. MEYERS. |

Bed